REMARKS

Independent Claims 1 and 17 are amended in a further effort to define patentable subject matter over the art of record, including the references newly cited and applied in the last Office Action. Claims 5, 7, and 8 are revised to clarify the claimed subject matter, and dependent system Claims 23 and 24 are revised to depend from system Claim 17 instead of method Claim 1. Claims 1, 2, 4-11, 14-19, and 21-32 remain, with no claim previously allowed.

Examiner Rampuria is thanked for the telephone interview conducted on November 27, 2006 with the undersigned attorney for the Applicants. During that interview, the undersigned pointed out that *Schuster* (US 6,650,901) fails to disclose a method including triggering a query from a network element associated with the called party, with that query requesting the location of the calling party. The Examiner stated that he would have to review *Schuster* in detail after the Applicants submitted a formal response to the last Office Action. No agreement as to allowability of any claim was reached during the interview. Claims 1 and 17 are here amended as discussed with the Examiner, and the argument by the undersigned on behalf of the Applicants during that interview is set forth below in greater detail.

Claim 1 defines a method in which the location of the calling party is retrieved by triggering a query from a network element associated with the called party. In response to that query, geographic location information associated with the calling party is retrieved from an address database and returned to the network element of the called party that triggered the query. The claimed method then terminates the call and delivers the geographic location information to the called party.

Independent Claim 17 contains system limitations analogous to those above-described method elements set forth in Claim 1. In particular, Claim 17 recites a control server which, in response to a query received from and launched by a trigger at the network element associated with the *called party*, searches an address database for geographic location information corresponding to the IP address of the calling party, and returns that geographic location information to the network element of the called party.

The rejection asserts that *Schuster* discloses triggering a query from a network element associated with the called party, and responding to that query by retrieving the caller's geographic location information. However, a close reading of *Schuster* finds no support for that assertion, and in fact teaches the opposite, namely, that the caller's location information is sent when the caller's phones has dialed an emergency dispatch center. *Schuster* thus teaches retrieving and delivering the location information triggered by the calling party, not the called party as claimed herein.

Column 14, lines 54-65 of *Schuster* confirms that the location information is triggered by the calling telephone. That passage states "[t]he location information transmittal 245 [associated with a calling telephone 208] sends the telephone location identifier... to the callee during a telephone connection. Alternatively, the location information transmittal 245 may send the telephone location identifier... during the call setup...". Column 14, commencing at line 59, states "[t]he location information transmittal 245 may send either the telephone location identifier data 216 or voice 217 or both when the media engine 241 [of the calling telephone 208] senses that the user has dialed an emergency dispatch center (e.g. 911). The location information transmittal 245 may also send the telephone location identifier data 216 for all call initiations."

Columns 20 and 21 of *Schuster* support the foregoing discussion of column 14, namely, that the caller's location information is transmitted at the request of the caller. For example, column 20, lines 55-58 point out that the caller's telephone 208 establishes a voice-over-data channel to permit communication between that caller (User A) and the emergency dispatch center. The caller's data messages 288, as shown in Fig. 5 of *Schuster*, include location information data packets 328a for communicating the location information in-band with the voice conversation (column 20, line 63-column 21, line 4). *Schuster* also points out (column 21, lines 17-20) that location information can also be provided during call setup, for example, in the SIP reply message from the caller.

Claims 1, 2, 4-11, 13-19, 21-26, and 28-32 stand rejected as anticipated by *Schuster*. However, that reference fails to anticipate a method or a system comprising triggering a query from a network element associated with the called party, with that query requesting the location of the calling party. Accordingly, *Schuster* fails to anticipate independent Claims 1 and 17, as well as the claims respectively depending therefrom.

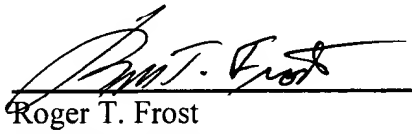
Claim 27 stands rejected as being unpatentable over *Schuster* in view of *Rayburn* (US 6,937,869). The Applicants respectfully traverse that rejection. (The discussion of that rejection mentions "*Dorenbosch*", which looks like a typographical error in the context of the rejection.) Claim 27 depends from Claim 17, and *Schuster* fails to teach or suggest a control server launched by a trigger associated with the called party, that searches the address database for geographic location information corresponding to the IP address of the calling party, and returns that geographic location information to the network element of the called party. *Rayburn* does not overcome that teaching deficiency

of *Schuster* and was not cited for that purpose. Accordingly, the system containing the limitations of Claim 27 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill, based on *Schuster* in view of *Rayburn*.

The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office action identified above. The Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance and solicit a notice to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD



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